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1. From the composition of the new Presidium of the Government it is apparent that it is meant to be a supreme body of political ministers, the true Government, to which the individual ministers of state - the experts - will be subordinated. The presence of the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Members of Parliament Uher and Novotny, proves that the dependence of the Government on the Party will be further increased and that the Government will only act as a faithful executor of the wishes of the Communist Party and its present (Gottwald) leadership. The only non-Communist member of the Presidium of the Government, Dr. Jozef Kysely, has been removed, and placed at the head of a ministry of rather small importance. Only the notorious liquidator of Social Democracy, Zdenek Fierlinger, remains at his post in the Presidium of the Government, being at the same time deprived of the function of head of the State Office for Church Affairs, the status of which is probably being changed.
2. A number of new personalities appear in the Government: Vaclav David (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Karel Polacek (Minister of Heavy Industry), Julius Duris (Minister of Forestry and Lumber Industry), and Bohumil Bramek, Ernest Sykora, and Ladislav Stc.
3. A novelty is the appointment of a Minister without Portfolio, Julius Maurer who has been "entrusted with a special mission in the function of a minister". In view of the fact that Julius Maurer is a Communist trained in Moscow, it can be presumed that his position in the Government will be highly significant.
4. The changes in the highest organs of state administration indicate that the atomization of these organs is continuing according to the pattern of the Soviet Union. As in the Soviet Union, the individual ministers in Czechoslovakia will be no more than general managers of certain sectors of the state apparatus, while the political control will undoubtedly be exercised by the deputy prime ministers. There is a clear tendency to allocate as narrow a sector of economic and cultural life as possible to persons suitable from the political and professional point of view, so that the blame could be laid exclusively on them in case of failure. The fact that a greater number of ministries is being set up in the sector of agriculture, construction, fuel and power, i.e. in the weakest sectors of the present Czechoslovak economy,

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clearly indicates an effort to attain greater flexibility and productivity in this field.

8. Slovak Changes. Changes similar to the ones which have taken place in the Prague Government have simultaneously been made in the Board of Commissioners in Slovakia. A Commissariat of Building Materials has been set up, the Commissariat of Education, Science and Art has been changed into the Commissariat of Education and Culture, and the Commissariat of Information and Culture has been abolished. In addition to this, the Commissariat of Justice has been abolished. In Slovakia, the Committee for Matters of Art and the Slovak Office for Church Affairs remain in existence with the Board of Commissioners. The new Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, replacing Julius Duris, is Rudolf Strechaj who has so far held the post of Commissioner of Justice.

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Composition of the Czechoslovak Government following reorganization of 31 January 1953.

Prime Minister:	Antonin Zapotocky ²
Deputy Prime Ministers:	Viliam Siroky ³ Dr. Jaromir Dolansky Zdenek Fierlinger Gen. Karol Bacilek, Minister of National Security Gen. Alexej Cepicka, Minister of National Defense Prof. Zdenek Nejedly Vaclav Kopecky Jindrich Uher Antonin Novotny
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Vaclav David
Minister of Interior:	Vaclav Nosek
Minister of Finance:	Jaroslav Kabes
Minister of National Defense:	Gen. Alexej Cepicka
Minister of National Security:	Gen. Karol Bacilek
Minister of Justice:	Dr. Stefan Rais
Minister of Health:	Dr. Josef Plojhar
Minister of Manpower:	Dr. Jaroslav Havelka
Minister of Education and Culture:	Prof. Ernest Sykora
Minister of Universities:	Prof. Ladislav Stoll
Minister of State Control:	Jan Harus
Minister of Foreign Trade:	Richard Dvorak
Minister of Internal Trade:	Frantisek Krajcir
Minister of Food Industry:	Eng. Ludmila Jankovcova
Minister of Communications:	Dr. Alois Neuman
Minister of Transport:	Antonin Pospisil
Minister of Railroads:	Josef Pospisil
Minister of State Farms:	Marek Smida
Minister of Bulk Buying:	Josef Krosnar
Minister of Fuel:	Vaclav Pokorny
Minister of Power:	Bohumil Sramek
Minister of Forestry and Lumber Industry:	Julius Duris
Minister of Building Industry:	Prof. Dr. Emanuel Slechta
Minister of Building Materials:	Dr. Josef Kysely
Minister of Heavy Machinery:	Karel Polacek
Minister of Metallurgy and Ore Mines:	Jan Bilek
Minister of Chemical Industry:	Eng. Otakar Simunek
Minister of Light Industry:	Alois Malek
Minister of General Machinery:	Josef Jonas
Minister - Chairman of the State Planning Office:	Eng. Josef Pucik
Minister - entrusted with special mission:	Julius Maurer
Chairman of the State Committee for Matters of Art:	Jiri Taufer
Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries:	Dr. Josef Urban
Chairman of the Main Administration of the Polygraphic and Gramophone Industry, Publishing and Marketing of Books:	Bedrich Horak
Chairman of the Main Administration of Cinematography:	Unknown
Chairman of the Slovak Board of Commissioners:	Rudolf Strechaj

Comments:

1. The reference is to the system prevailing prior to the death of Stalin and the reorganization of the Soviet government under Malenkov.
2. Now President of the Republic, following the death of Klement Gottwald.
3. Now Prime Minister, following the death of Gottwald.